GUIDE TO THE EC1 HUNGARY FILE

The EC1 file is concerned with Hungary since 1918 and contains specific data on the modern Hungarians (Magyars) and their culture. Hungary is located in southeastern Europe between Czechoslovakia on the north, Rumania on the east, Yugoslavia on the south, and Austria on the west. Most of the country is a fertile plain lying east of the Danube. The Magyars originally came from the eastern slopes of the Ural mountains. The languages most closely related to Hungarian are Finnish and Estonian. The Magyars invaded the area of modern Hungary and established a kingdom in A. D. 896. Between 1389 and 1699 there was intermittent warfare with the Turks. Most of Hungary was under Hapsburg rule from 1526 to 1867, when the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary was established. The dual monarchy was defeated in World War I and after 1918, there was a succession of different governments. By the Treaty of Trianon in 1920, Hungary lost almost 68% of its territory. The old monarchy was restored in 1920 but was abolished after World War II. Hungary became a People's Republic in 1949. Terrorist purges by the Communists lead to an anti-Communist revolution in 1956. Since then Hungary has developed the reputation of being the freest of the East European states. Cereal agriculture is the basis of the economy, engaging about one-third of the population. The most important industries are food processing and the manufacture of hardware and machinery. The 1974 population estimate was 10,449,000. 67% of the people are Roman Catholic and 26% are Protestant, mostly Calvinist.

There are 16 sources in the Hungary file, numbered 1-3, 5-16, and 20. Two sources (5: Bano, 6: Viski) are translations from the Hungarian. 1: Indiana University is a general monograph on Hungary and 9: Epstein is an historical outline of economic, political, and social conditions. 2: Pálóczy-Horváth was written in collaboration with a peasant and

traces the social history of Hungarian peasantry from the 9th to the 20th century. 6: Viski is a description of ethnic groups and regions of Hungary. 10: Viski and 11: Karolyi are accounts of peasant customs. 5: Bano investigates the relationship between everyday speech of the common people and forms of the folk epic. 3 sources, numbers 7, 16, and 20 deal with the political situation leading up to and including the Communist regime. 3- and 5-year economic development plans of the late 1940's and early 1950's are discussed in sources 3 and 8. Sources 12, 13, and 15 deal with various other aspects of economic improvements. 14: Evans discusses the early history and political status of religions in modern Hungary. The file was processed in 1955-1956.]